NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

THE DAILT HERALD, published every day in the year, tree conte per copy (sundays excluded). Ten dollars per conte per copy (sundays excluded). Ten dollars per contents of one dollar per month for any period. have cents per copy (Sundays excluded). Ten dollars nor seek as a rate of one dollar per month for any period of the dollars for six months, or five dollars for six months, canalay retinest a five and the control of ACTION TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to insure atten-is a sub-eritoria wishing their address changed must give heir 1st as well as their new address.—It is used, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be the research New Your Herald.—It elicites and packages should be properly scaled. I clicited communications will not be returned.

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RIWSFIELD TO THE STRADA PACE.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE POBENIAN GIRL. THEATRE COMIQUE-A CHERRATED HARD CASE WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLONACY UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE GILMORE'S GARDEN-GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATEK-UNCLE TOX'S CARIN NEW YORK AQUARIUM-BRONCHO HORSES. BOWERY THEATRE-LISPET. NIBLO'S GARDEN - CHAIGA DHOUL STANDARD THEATRE-FANCION. OLYMPIC THEATRE-UNCLE TOR'S CARLE BROADWAY THEATRE-THE EXILES. GERMANIA THEATRE-AUF LIGENEN TUESSEN. WEST NIDE MIRATRE- UNCLE TON'S CABIN. PARK THRATE-OUR BACKSLORS LYCEUM THEATRE (FRENCH) -BERE TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTREAS -THE FUNNY BARRES NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES ACADEMY OF DESIGN-ART EXHIBITION

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are hat the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair or partly cloudy. To-morrow cloudiness will increase, probably with slightly lower temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active and strong, particularly for the granger stocks. Gold opened at 10114 and closed at 10118. Government bonds were firm, States dull and railroads quiet. Money on call was active at 7 per cent, advancing to 1-64 of 1 per cent per diem, and closing at 6 per cent. Ir Was the most sensible Fools' Day for

OUR GALLANT Baptist Conference is willing to

let the women preach. HOWEVER HOWE may feel the President is re-

ported to be all serene.

Sing Sing is a success. It had more convicts last month than ever before and cleared three thousand dollars.

THERE IS NO CHANCE for Mr. Reed as Post-

master of Toledo. A vote of nearly two to one is the latest Senatorial verdict against him. THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK appears to have

been as recklessly managed as the most rotten of the broken institutions of the same character. THE LATEST civil service proposition in Con-

gress is to appoint five commissioners at good round salaries to attend to the thing. But who will attend to the commissioners !

THE NATIONAL DEBT REDUCTION for March was in round numbers two million three huna year ago it was over fourteen millions.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR is said to be the name of a new workingmen's association. It is reported to have a membership of fifteen thousand at one point alone in the coal regions.

Fulton Market the display was particularly good, the brooks of the British Islands, California and New England having been laid under

SENATOR EDMUNDS could not let the day pass without making his little joke. He introduced a bill to attach a naturalist to the Agricultural Department, whose duty it should be to have charge of everything from hard tack in the mavy to the eradication of the grasshoppers.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS were made in the courts yesterday. One holds that the Board of Education is a corporation as well as an agency of the government, and as such is responsib for its own acts, and in another it is maintained that street railroad companies are responsible for injuries inflicted upon passengers by drunken men on their cars.

A RAY OF HUMOR sometimes illumines the official gloom of Washington. Congress in an inquiring mood, some time ago, asked the Executive Department if the Spanish general Burriel had ever been brought to trial. The reply is good-an elaborate paper on the proverbial slowness of Spanish State trials and at the end of it the remark that Burriel is dead.

THE ENDING TO THE CAREER of the notorious Mme. Restell was as fitting as it was tracie. The lifeless body with the gashed throat lying in the gorgeously frescoed bathroom conveys its own terrible lesson. Thirty years ago she passed twelve mouths in nominal imprisonment on Blackwell's Island, and from that time until a few weeks since enjoyed immunity from the law. It was natural that this long reversal of justice should have made her think that she stood charmed amid judicial terrors, and that the shock of a vigorous prosecution should have overwhelmed all her mental resources. The money she had amassed seemed at the last to have lost its enfranchising power, and she died by her own hand in despair, amid the mocking splendors of the mansion she had built on the proseeds of her crimes.

THE WEATHER.—The lowest pressure is now light rain, the centre of the depression having moved in that direction from the New England The barometer also continues low on the Gulf coast, with brisk northerly winds and fair weather. In the West the pressure is high, but is falling over the lake region and the Northwest. Cloudiness now prevails over the upper lakes and tern districts; elsewhere it is clear or isir. The temperature is generally higher. It is lowest in the Northeast. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair or partly cloudy. To-morrow cloudiness will be ease, probably with slightly lower temWar Threatenings-Our Relation to the Impending Conflict.

"Russia will thus secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Ægean seas," says the English circular referring to the erection of Bulgaria into a semi independent State under the Treaty of San Stefano. Now, in this declaration the English government has frankly committed itself to a plain statement of Russia's offence. Russia advances into a field that England has deemed her own. England proposes that English political and commercial influence shall preponderate in that part of the world now and in future as they have done hitherto. Hitherto England's presence as the dominant Power in the Levant was thinly disguised by the existence of Turkey; but Turkey stricken down and Russia advancing to possess the spoil of the fallen enemy is met by England, who pretends that it is the general possession of Europe. England's declaration in regard to Greece indicates the Power she would like to substitute for Turkey to hold the nominal empire of the East while its material advantages are continued to England. This drift of the British policy is plainly presented in the circular issued as a sort of declaration of principles and motives for England's opposition to the San Stefano treaty; the substance of what a British plenipotentiary might have said at the Conference. Yet while it is thus made clear that the animus of England's opposition to Russia's settlement of the Eastern question is that England's own toes are somewhat severely trodden upon, England continues the hypocritical pretence that it is Europe that is injured. and that England unselfishly champions alone the cause of all other States. But Europe stolidly refuses to see it. Austria stands out, it is true, for good terms; and Austria and England, though they do not raise their voices in unison, yet clamor together against the course of Russia.

In this attitude of the Powers we have before us an exhibition of what has always been contemplated as a necessary consequence of the attempt to determine the difficult problem presented by the presence in Europe in the nineteenth century of a barbaric Power that should have been extinguished a century since-an exhibition, in short, of what has appeared so vividly in the visions of diplomatists as to have prevented hitherto any great endeavor to settle the Eastern question in the only final way by the displacement of the Ottoman Empire. All the statesmen foresaw very clearly that the overthrow of Turkey was the least important part of the settlement, and that the determination of what should be put in its place was a point, that, if not previously agreed upon, would be the cause of a greater war than the one necessary to crush the Ottoman Power. But to construct an agreement that would reconcile the varying interests of the Powers that claimed to be heard was an evident impossibility, and the Moslem has remained at Constantinople a full century past his legitimate date because of that impossibility. It was necessary to wait on fortune; to bide the time till some fortuitous complication of European politics should tie the hands of her great rivals and leave Russia free to perform the office of destiny for the Ottoman. That time appeared to have come. Austria seemed by her relations in the alliance of the three Emperors committed to Russia's purpose so far as the overthrow of Turkey and to be disposed to depend on Russia's good will beyond; and of England, without allies, no apprehension was felt; consequently Russia went ahead and has driven the Asiatic to his last ditch in front of Constantinople; but now the others rise to dispute with her the fraits of her victory, and in the name of Europe demand that the conquered territory shall be settled in accordance with their particular interests. Each one uses the name of Europe, but each one desires only his own advantage; and Russia is certainly more justified in this than the others, since she is entitled to indemnity. War is probable, therefore; for Russia

seems to have taken a position from which it is not possible for her to retire and it is incredible that England is only blustering in her preparations. Should war really follow we do not doubt that the sympathies of the American people will be with Russia, as they have been hitherto in this war for Christianity, and as they were in a former war with Great Britain. Having had in wars of our own with England experience of her arrogance, injustice and disregard even to mere humanity; and having in our times of trouble felt what it was to have her ill will and learned how absolutely all her high declarations as to neutrality and the cardinal virtues are covers for a malignant and mercenary spirit, our sympathy as people instinctively and irresistibly ranges itself on the side that is against her. As to that we cannot be called upon to explain. Our sympathy will be given where we choose to give it ; but as to acts that might be done under the impulses of that sentiment we are not equally free. Our good will toward Russia must not be abused in the way in which it is reported some adventurers are already taking steps to utilize it. It is to be hoped that in case of war the President will be able to en force the strictest neutrality; that our ports and coasts will be watched with such honest assiduity that it will not be possible for any American shipbuilder to construct and send out a Russian Alabama. It may be our chance to have this opportunity to give our English cousins at once a lesson in international law and in good fellowship, to show them how a government that really means to be neutral—that does not propose to lend itself to the cowardly and pitiful game of covertly making war on a Power with which it pretends to be at peace-can really and effectually apply its will to all persons within its jurisdiction.

Strict neutrality and a rigid enforcement in good faith of the neutrality we proclaim is not only dictated by regard for our own honor and our obligations toward a nation with which we are at peace, but it is also the part of good policy. There are difficulties in the way of enforcing neutrality and not interfering with the commerce to which of epidemics to perform their functions. not interfering with the commerce to which of epidemics to perform their functions. during the early part of yesteroay and was very much the war will give a great impulse; but they On every side there is plenty to do, so that easier last evening. Few persons are allowed to see

are not insuperable, and the government should take steps to be prepared for an occasion so likely to arise. Some effective service from our navy might be expected in this connection. There can scarcely be any need for our Mediterranean and Pacific fleets remaining on their foreign stations even with war on foot, and there will be plenty for them to do nearer home. With these ships to properly police the waters near our coast the honor of the country and its material interests cannot be compromised by the schemes of foreign adventurers intent only on private gain. Our policy is to be neutral as to the war and impartial in our readiness to supply both sides with all the cartridges, gunpowder, grain and provisions and whatever else this country can produce that they may want to buy. That is the way to help our friends and ourselves. But if we should turn aside from these correct transactions and permit some of our citizens to make fifty, sixty or even a hundred per cent in build. ing and equipping ships to be sent out of our harbors as Russian men-of-war or privateers we shall not only forfeit the legitimate advantage that might come with greatly stimulated trade and industry, but, in addition, we will find ourselves in unpleasant relations with our old enemy of 1812 and 1776. And although we could, perhaps, take care of ourselves very well, and need not apprehend the wanton descents on our cities that distinguished those struggles, the proper course is to give no pretext even for a fair complaint. We not only do not want to be embroiled with a foreign Power, but we do not want to be caught palpably in the wrong.

Political Journalism.

We have more than once recognized Mr. John Kelly in two different charactersthat of a public officer and that of a political manager. As the chief of the Finance Department of the city we have given him ungrudging praise. As the guiding spirit of Tammany we dislike his methods, but have never questioned his ability nor disputed his success on occasions when he has been successful. Having treated him with fairness in each of the forementioned capacities he has no reason to ascribe to any feeling of unkindness what we think it our duty to say respecting his appearance in his new and third rôle of a journalist or the proprietor and director of two city journals. We find no fault with the political objects he seeks to accomplish with his newspapers, for every set of opinions is entitled to a public hearing; but do object most decidedly to Mr. Kelly's wanton violations of the decencies of journalism. The gross personal defamation of members of the press of this city which is kept up in his papers can only disgust the respectable part of the community. When they began to appear we charitably supposed that they were the work of some ill-bred underling or dirty twenty dollar reporter, and that when they were brought to Mr. Kelly's notice his self-respect and sense of decency would put a prompt stop to them. It surprises us that he permits them to be so long continued, for they are altogether too remarkable to have escaped his attention. The natural reluctance of journals to intrude into the quarrels of their contemporaries has heretofore protected this signal breach of decorum from comment and condemnation. The HERALD has treated Comp. troller Kelly with so much candor that he will perhaps listen to advice from us, and we counsel him, in the interest of his own reputation, to prevent his ragamuffins from flinging any more filth and compel them to employ weapons which passed into a proverb that abuse of the plaintiff's attorney is a virtual confession of an indefensible case. A citizen of Mr. Kelly's standing should scorn to hit below

We desire Mr. Kelly to take notice that we do not expect him to be a model of saintliness. To be sure, he has always borne an unblemished character for integrity and virtue, and is recognized as a devoted son of the Church; but we are not aware that he ever had anything to do with the hatchet and cherry tree which make such a pretty figure in the early history of the late lamented George Washington, although we have no doubt that if in his younger days Mr. Kelly had been master of a hatchet and if a cherry tree had been near he would have acted pretty much as the Father of his Country is reported to have done-hacking the tree, but acknowledging his fault. Let him acknowledge his fault now, not by exclaiming, "I did it with my little hatchet"meaning one of his newspapers-but by swinging his little hatchets hereafter for more legitimate uses. We trust Mr. Kelly will receive this advice in the same sincere spirit in which it is tendered. A very little reflection should bring a man of his good sense to this conclusion without friendly suggestions. Verbum sap.

Preparing for Summer.

It is high time that the authorities should follow the good example of the housekeepers, during spring cleaning time, and prepare to put the city in order for the summer months. There are many things to be done which can be better done now than at any future time, particularly during the warm weather. In the first place the Department of Public Works should make a thorough examination of the city sewers and cause them to be cleansed of all deposits that have accumulated during the winter. Arrangements should also be made to insure a full supply of Croton water for all the districts, so that summer may not surprise the city with a drought that would be attended by very evil results. The public baths should be overhauled and got ready to be placed in position as soon as the sea son for bathing opens, and all necessary repairs made to the other city property needed for public use. The Board of Health has its duties also. A general inspection of the tenement and manufacturing districts, the hospitals and schools should be made, and measures adopted to secure pure air and cleanliness in every part of the city. Prevention is better than cure, and the officials must not wait for the breaking out

the city may be protected from the dangers incidental to the summer months. Even the dog pound might be reopened with advantage to the general welfare, and the stray snapping curs hurried a little in advance of the usual time to the canine elysium. If New York is to prove an attractive summer city for visitors from the country no time should be lost in getting things in order for our guests with the same diligence as is displayed at the watering places.

Another Contribution to the Delfosee Controversy.

We print a letter from a gentleman in Washington who seems to be well acquainted with current talk in diplomatic ociety. We have no doubt that this letter reflects the views taken by that circle of the recent attempt to bring the Halifax award into discredit by misrepresenting the manner of Mr. Delfosse's appointment. That a misrepresentation, either unconscious or deliberate, was practised is beyond question in the present state of information. The country is curious to know how so awkward a blunder could have happened. It has a right to know by what culpable oversight there was sent to the Senate a batch of correspondence calculated to make an entirely false impression and cause improper motives to be imputed to at least three official persons in the service of foreign governments. The natural effect of the transmitted correspondence was to cause it to be believed that our government had been overreached; that Mr. Delfosse had been led blindfold into a false position: that Sir Edward Thornton had been disingenuous; that Count Von Beust had been improperly influenced. Subsequent information-information whose authenticity is admitted by Mr. Fish-proves that all these natural inferences from the one-sided correspondence sent to the Senate were delusions injurious to the honest fame of Messrs. Delfosse, Thornton and Von Benst. Was the State Department ignorant of the real history of the transaction in its final stages? This is the charitable explanation; but if the State Department was misled and practised upon, by whose agency was it done? This mystery so nearly touches the national honor that we should be glad to see it cleared up. The letter of the Washington gentleman to which we call attention makes several points to which it concerns the late Secretary of State to make a satisfactory reply:-

First-The appointment of Mr. Delfosse could at any time have been prevented by quietly bringing to his knowledge the fact that objections had been made; thereby pre-

venting his acceptance. Second-The objection to him was placed on the ground of a remark made by Earl De Grey in the Joint High Commission. It appears from Mr. Fish's own letter of August 21, 1873, that the remark of Earl De Grey had no reference to Mr. Delfosse, but to the inexpediency of selecting the King of Belgium as a sovereign to make appointments.

Third-Mr. Fish's excuse that he finally requested the selection of Mr. Delfosse in order to prevent a worse appointment is a reflection on the honor of Count Von Beust. But why did Mr. Fish consent that the final selection should be placed in such unfit hands? The late Secretary of State cannot afford to leave this subject in its present shape and to rest under these implications. If he has an answer he should not withhold it.

After the recent developments we presume there will be no further question as to paying the award. It would have been a great deal better to have resolved to pay it at once have abstained from unseemly and dishonoring cavils.

Weights and Measures.

Shortly after we get the resumption of specie payment we are to have an altogether new turnout in the ways of weights and measures, and thus does the government continue the expectant method in the treatment of our daily difficulties. Some reform is desirable in this direction, and the people will be the readiest to welcome it because it is in their interest to have simplicity in all the machinery of traffic. The committee that reports on this subject is mistaken, we believe, in the opinion that it will be difficult to secure an early adoption of a good system. In our commerce there are now at least two different pounds in common use and four different systems or tables of weight as applied to different articles sold by weight. Absurdity could scarcely go beyond this. This is a reform in the practical small concerns of life as well as in the great ones of traffic, and will commend itself to the good sense of a reasonable people. The reform itself is quite apart, however, from the aspect in which it is presented by Mr. Stephens' bill, where the effort to give simple and comprehensible names results in some rib-tickling surprises. As the man who was to empty a hogshead full of water by a teaspoonful at a time may have felt when he had got as far as his twentieth spoonful, so may Mr. Stephens contemplate with either pride or dismay the resources that the language affords for the continuation of the system of nomenclature he has initiated. Of popular though indefinite designations of quantity there is no want, and if the spare member finds that his "drops," "spoons" and "bips" are unacceptable he can retire slowly and hold his lines at a pinch, a handful, a hatful, a lump, a lot, a bit, a taste, four fingers, an eye-opener and so on, and the great advantage of any new suggestion he may make and of the merriment that may be excited will be that the laugh will familiarize the people with the subject. There is nothing a man inquires about with more interest than what another man is laughing at.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Attorney General George H. Williams is at the Mr. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Ger many, arrived at the Westminster Hotel last evening from Philadelphia.

J. Reginald Graham, who for a time acted as British Minister to Lima, Peru, has been appointed Charge

d'Affaires to Central America.

him. His present condition gives hope of steady imworth her weight in gold always lets her get up in the light for medicine for the children.

T. Debeliefuille Reeve, of Petawawa, Ont., and his uncle, named M. Laderoute, were drowned in Petawawa River to-day by the capsizing of a canoe. The City Council of Choster, Pa., has extended the hospitality of that city to President Hayes on the occasion of his coming visit to Philadelphia to wit-ness the launch of the steamship for the Brazilian

line.

The anti-administration Segators do not seem to have been a very brave lot, after all. They confirmed all the men whom they new represent as being fools at foreign ports and capitals. They are as greatly re-

aponsible as Mr. Hayes is.

What this country really needs in order to complete the work of reconciliation is that we should ray the family of John B. Floyd for the cancon and other little things which he temporarily borrowed, not ex-

pecting to give them back, in 1861. The New Orleans Times says in a marked paragraph that the P. I. of the NEW YORK HERALD gets its South. ern items from that Times. Some day for the first ime we shall look over the New Orionns Times to see if this is true. So tar life has been too precious, and

the Times, we bear, is too stupid to read. The Mayor's marshal oughs to fine a good many hack men for bad driving. Yesterday morning, while the wind was blowing, a policeman escorted a young lady across the street bear St. Paul's Church and nearly every man on the block had no time to see whether cab was coming or not and a great many of them might have been run over.

Some of the Ohio papers are growing nervously angry because Lec, Mr. Hayes' secretary while he was Governor, cannot speak German at the very imporhe was appointed because he was proficient in German, and the grave old editors are insinuating that Mr. Huyes feeds his vanity (which he calls his conscionce) with white fibs.

Court Circular:- "A friend who hunts with the Pytchly told me that he had never seen a lady ride until he saw the Empress of Austria out with the the finest he ever saw, and she rides as straight as an arrow. Nothing stops her-she takes fences, gates and brooks just as they come; and though there are many placky lady riders on the shires no one could touch the Empress. She made herself very popular, too, and will be much missed now that she I our shores. Assuredly, no floer or more atterly fear less horsewoman ever skimmed across the level mid land pastures or took posts and rails with greater coolness and skill."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-"DIPLOMACE." An audience overflowing in numbers and of the most cultured that New York can boast emphatically pronounced the play of "Diplomacy" a success at lack's last night, and we cordially indorse the verdict. It is an adaptation from the French of M. Vic torien Sardou, and under its original name of "Dora" was the Paris sensation of last year. In the beginning of the present year it was produced in London at the Prince of Wales Theatre as "Diplomacy," having been altered to suit Bolton Rowe, two assumed names, by the way. It was this English version which was played last night. The changes made by the English adapters are firs in the direction of compression and secondly in giving the diplomatic personages and incidents involved an Euglish interest. Portions which might have been tedious to any but a French audience have been eliminated and others substituted, but the strong episodes of the French play have been very unimpaired. The literary work of the play is inde very well done. The dialogue is slightly dashed with French idioms and English collequialisms, but the effect is naturalness. Let us briefly relate the story. It is a history of love among diplomatists look like guilt for a while, but finally all its snowy purity is made orident while the guilt is laid where t belongs. Dora, the lovely daughter of a widowed Spanish marquise, is beloved by a young English cap her. Captain Julian is at the same time th her. Captain Julian is at the same time the object of the passionate attachment of a wicked diplomatic spy in petiticoats, the Countess Zicka, who is string to jealousy by the favor the English captain shows to the lovely Dora. The wicked Countess is in the pay of the Baron Stoin, an off-color Itussian diplomatist. Her first service after the opening of the play is the abstraction of the photograph of a certain Count Orloff from the album of Dora. This picture which has been given by Orioff himself te Dora, is handed to the Russian agent, Stoin. The young Captain, who is so madly in love, proposes to Dora, in spite of the warnings of his elder brother, Henry Beauclore, an English diplomatits, who has brought him his appointment to a diplomatic position at Vienna. The first act closes with the acceptance. All this takes place at Monte Carlo. The next act opens six months hater in Paris, on Henry Beauciere Mr. Lester Wallack Captain Julian Beauciere Mr. H. J. Montague Count Orioff Mr. Frederic Robinson

Countess Ziesa Dora Narquise de Rio Zares,....

scone brought him once more into the warm favor of the house. Miss Granger is only wanting in some of the minor business, the perfect control of her hands and feet in unexcited moments, to make her a model for this part. The fourth act puts Mr. Waltack, if possible, more at home. No one can play the smiling deputy of Providence better than be, and his unmasking of the wily Countess was a splendid piece of comedy. Let us not torget to pay a tribute to the Marquise of Mmc. Ponist. Altogether the acting was of the finest, while the stage setting and the costuming were of that liberality and exactness for which this theatre is famous. The scenery comprises three superbests.

We prefit without the singhtest risk that Mr. Wallack will play this piece to crowded houses to the end of the season.

ITALIAN OPERA-"FAUST." Booth's Theatre was fairly occupied last night by a critical audience, whose objective point was the enjoy-ment of Miss Kellogg's representation of the character of Marguerite in Gounod's opera of "Faust." It is the first time that this artist has essayed the part in pretation of the componer is peculiarly her own. She differs from Nilsson, Lucca and Itozo, inasmuch as she exhibits little or no passion, and contents her. sell with a cold illustration of the poetry of the theme. tones of her voice, over which she seems to nossess the best of control, that slaways calls for applause and evokes eithualism. Her love passages with Faust are full of tenderness and grace, and though they may lack the warmth of nature they exhibit the results of nicely studied art. Miss Kellogg certainly can boast of an organ of phenomenal excellence, but she is not to blame if Providence has not supplied her throughly magnetizing her auditors. She was supported by Mossrs. Tom Karl and Conly in an admirable way, both or them rendering their parts with an effectiveness that called for frequent applause. Miss Montague likewise sang her score with good taste. The orcheura, heretotore, has been lar short of porfection, and the best efforts of Mr. Bebreos, the director, seem to have been of little avail; but last hight was an exception to the rule, and orchestra, soloists and chorus were generally fairly combined. tones of her voice, over which she seems to possess the best of control, that always calls for applause and evokes cuthuslasm. Her love passages

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE- "CNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

That ever green and ever fresh drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening by Mr. J. P. Smith's original company of Southern colored people and with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard in the rôles they have made lamous. Mrs. Howard has played Topsy over three thousand five hundred times, and her performance is just as spontaneous and crisp to-day as it was twenty years ago. The popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has never declined. It has been played con-tinually since 1852, and some of our best known actors have appeared in it, among them John Gilbert as Uncie Tom, Joe Jefferson as Gumpet on Cute, John S. Clark as Marks, Mrs. John Gilbert as Ophelia, and

S. Clark as Marks, Mrs. John Gibert as Ophelia, and Lizzie Weston as Topsy. This is about the most thoroughly American dram; before the public, which seems to have accepted it as such.

The piece was capitally mounted last evening, and the singing of the colored people the best we have heard. The bass, a stalwart Virginan, as a voice as deep and rich as a church organ, and the soprano and contralto are both good. The banjo playing of Warren Griffin was one of the features of the evening. The plantation scene was cleverly managed and the dance to the tune of "Carve dat Possum" was loudly applauded and encored. The outire piece was well received and to judge by the laughter and applause we should inink that it was going to make the same success that it has made wherever it has been played by Mr. Smith's company. In the audience last evening was Count Sozenta, Mme. Modjeska's husband, who occupied a stage box.

week for the present at this theatre, and both Crane and Robson were as warmly applauded as on the first night of its production. The piece has proved to be one of the successful hits of the season, and the introduction of the soags in the first and third acts, with the duet in the last act, renders "Our Bachelors" even still more amusing and attractive than in its original shape. Mile, Gabrielle du Sanid last night played Mrs. Eve Clinton, the part originally assigned to Miss Maud Granger. This is the only change made in the bill since the play was first produced. The theatre last night was well filled, and the many comic situations of one bachelors were duly appreciated and

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL." A performance of Balle's "Bohemian G.ri" was given last night at this house. The only singer approaching mediocrity was Miss Sallie Reber, who will be remembered by our renders as the exponent of be remembered by our renders as the exponent of many silly ballads at Grimore's Garden during last summer. Mass Reber's youe is altogether unfitted for operatic singing, and she is totally sevoid of dramatic ability. The other performers were far below even Miss Reber's plane, and although it is generally supposed that Balfo was in debt to every one he certainly is not indebted to the tyros of last night. Mr. Whifton, a good comedian, appeared in a part in which he was obliged to sing, a thing that he cannot do if he would confine his erratic genius to what he can do Mr. Whiften will probably be successful; but auch a performance as that of last evening was an insult to any intelligent audience.

HELLER'S WONDERS. There was an entirely new change of performance

at Helier's coney resort last evening. The hall was crowded with an audience that seemed to enjoy the entertainment heartily. The "French Clown trick, the crystal casket trick and the great hat trick excited the wonderment of every one present, and as for the "Unexpected Arrival," which was the climar of the hat trick—the appearance of a little child alive and kicking among the contents of the hat—it needs only to be seen, as the saying is, to be approciated. The tale of "Blue Beard," newly total in a purely Helleric way, and illustrated musically and pictorially, formed the second part of the entertainment, and it proved to be as "ro-ile-able" a history, as the bills had it, as could be expected from a fatthful pistorian who has a magical way of telling the truth about a famous man who was not as good as he might have been.

OLYMPIC THEATRE-"UNGLE TOM'S CABIN." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was rendered last night at the Olympic Theatre to a crowded house. The gallories were particularly pleased with the pleatation scenes and darky songs. Of the latter they showed their appreciation by joining in the chorus. The effect was pleasing to the "gods," but hardly so to those in the orchestra soats. "Whose Emms" and "Get on Board" seemed to be the favorite airs. Both invariably produced the full chorus of some six hundred juvenile voices. Save an occasional tendency to forget the ines on the part of one or two of the performers the play went of fairly. Olympic Theatre to a crowded house. The gal-

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-"STRUCK OIL." last evening at the presentation of the drama of "Struck Oil," which has had so great a popularity throughout the country. The support was given by the members of the Union Square company who participated in its production in New York. The purely contemporaneous humor of the dialogue caused hearty merriment, which was only interrupted by the deeper merriment, which was only interrupted by the deeper strains of sentiment and pathos tracing the remantic course of the plot. Maggie Moore, through the refinement of her art, displayed equally well the fresh and genuine traits of nature. Mr. Williamson in the seeme of madness and of natures in the seeme of madness and of awakening to reason presented a graphic delineation of an intense psychological experience. The farce "The Chinese Question," which succeeded the play, gave grotesque features which were distinctly recognizable in their political and humorous bearings. The sentiment of Gaucaian exclusiveness was significantly applicated. Next week "Ine Mother's Secret" will be played by the Union Square people, Rachel Macaulcy in the rôle of Seraphine.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mayor Ely has approved of the Aldermanic reso lution directing the Corporation Counsel to draft a memorial to be presented to the Legislature asking for the passage of a law giving the city authoris power to license car conductors. City Chamberlain Tappan makes the following re-

port of moneys in his hands during the past week :-

port of moneys in his hands during the past week:

Baiance March 23, \$1,620,412 64. Receipts, \$570,603 05.

Paymente, \$623,562 27. Baiance March 30,

\$1,567,453 42.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermeo has
concluded to report to day in favor of the application
to permit the use of steams for transportation of freight
over the Beit Rairload.

Bids will be opened in the Department of Public
Works, on April 10, for paying Fitth avonue, from
Fifty-ninth to Seventy-accond street, with Macadam
payement. Proposals will also be received at the
same time for creeting sewers in various parts of the
city and for paying with trap block or Beigian payement portions of Eleventh avonue and 114th street.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE'S DEBT.

A congregational meeting was held at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening for the purpose of adopting some plan to remove what remains of the debt against that edifice. The meeting was presided over by the pastor, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who said the sum of \$45,000 had already been raised and that \$25,000 yet remained. This sum, he was sure, could be obtained in a short time by a pina which be would atte. It was that cards be taken by the members on which they pledged themselves to raise \$25 each. After several cash contributions had been announced the cards, or predges, were circulated among the conscention and about one hundred taken.